

B104

# WORONI

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## ON AIR! A.N.U. FIRST

During first term the S.R.C. appointed Alex Simpson to produce a weekly radio programme on 2CA. This was a major step on the way to implementing an idea which was born quite some time ago. The first producer is well known to Canberra theatre goers as one of Repertory's young actors. He is being assisted by Don Dive, a Canberra disc-jockey who will compere the show. The programme will commence on Monday, 12th June at 10.30 p.m. It will occupy half an hour of 2CA's 'SOUND OF '67' programme.

In an interview with WORONI, Alex gave a history of the programme, mentioned some of the ways the programme might effect the A.N.U. campus and Canberra in general, and talked about his plans:

**WORONI:** Whose idea was it to have the students of a university produce their own programme?

**ALEX:** Programmes like this one are popular in America and have been a topic of conversation for some years on Australian campuses.

**WORONI:** And yet the A.N.U. Programme will be the first in Australia. Why haven't the older universities had radio programmes?

**ALEX:** It's largely a matter of co-operation with a radio station. In the other university cities there's a multiplicity of radio stations engaged in heavy competition, none of which have decided to take the risk of giving a time-spot. In Canberra, 2CA has generously donated half an hour a week, largely as a community service.

**WORONI:** What made the S.R.C. and 2CA decide that now was a good time to begin?

**ALEX:** Well, until now the S.R.C. wasn't able to approach the radio station with someone willing and capable to take charge of a weekly programme.

**WORONI:** Do you think there's a need for a regular University programme?

**ALEX:** Perhaps not a tangible need, but it will provide a useful opportunity for the campus to show itself to the people of Canberra, and prove that the University is not merely a dormitory nestling in the foothills of Black Mountain. Within the University itself, it could provide a much needed counter-action to student apathy.

**WORONI:** Melbourne University has recently set up a Public Relations Unit to put across a favourable image of what the University is all about. Do you envisage a similar function for this programme?

**ALEX:** At least it'll give people an idea of what students are thinking and doing in as interesting a way as possible. Beyond that, we'll let people make up their own minds.

**WORONI:** What will the show consist of?

**ALEX:** Of what's happening on campus, interviews with personalities in the news who are connected in some way with the university, snap opinion polls and investigation of topics of the format "This week we looked into . . .". All this liberally spiced with comedy, music and satire to make up a fast moving half-hour with plenty of punch.

**WORONI:** Alex, on the question of content—do you really think that the average Canberra dweller is interested in University news?

**ALEX:** Canberra is a University town, with a relatively high number of people engaged in some way in the University. What's more, it's the seat of the National University. People know it's important, but they don't know much of what goes on there. I think they are at least curious. After all, universities in general are news at the moment. A radio programme can keep it that way.

**WORONI:** Content again—what sort of music will be featured?

**ALEX:** Music will be used to add colour and excitement between the items—to keep the programme moving with pace. We'll also cater for what students prefer to hear.

**WORONI:** Which leads us to the question of how students will participate in the programme.

**ALEX:** Right. Quite apart from the fact that they'll be the source of opinion and news, they can participate by telling me what they want to hear during their programme.

**WORONI:** What about advertising?

**ALEX:** The whole effect of the programme will be to publicise the campus. Anything happening, from Revue to lunch-time lectures, will be given plenty of publicity.

**WORONI:** Will the show have a political point?

**ALEX:** It'll have no politics of its own. Any politics expressed will be the personal opinions of people interviewed. We certainly won't shy away from political issues as they effect students.

**WORONI:** On the Sydney University campus, there has been a good deal of conflict between students and the administration, with attempts being made by sections of the latter to gag the student newspaper and silence critics among the student body. In any issue like this, where will you stand?

**ALEX:** The programme is essentially a student programme, with the producer responsible to the S.R.C. As to content, we'll take into consideration any advice 2CA wishes to give us.

**WORONI:** Alex, just how responsible will you be to the S.R.C.?

**ALEX:** I'm appointed by them and, as far as I can tell, occupy a position similar to that of the Woroni editor.

**WORONI:** To return to the content of the programme—how much of it will be straight informative material?

**ALEX:** Everything we do will be informative, but its presentation will be aimed at making it lively and interesting. For this reason the programme will include a 'revue' slot written by John Stephens, plenty of witty comment and music which will correspond with the tone of the programme.

**WORONI:** I've found that at other universities the quality of A.N.U. graduates is considered extremely low, and various reasons are given. What role will a radio programme play in regard to this?

**ALEX:** It'll be a tangible indication of undergraduate interests and activities. In this respect it will certainly provide a guide by which other universities will judge us. That's why Australia's first student radio programme welcomes as much co-operation as the students of this University are prepared to give it.



Alex Simpson - Producer

## W.U.S Women

A.N.U.'s first Miss University quest was run last year by its branch of the World University Service (W.U.S.). It is on again this year and now you have your chance to prove that your faculty or society has the prettiest girl on the campus.

This year, with the permission of the S.R.C. the final judging will be held at the Bush Week Ball towards the end of the Second Term.

All a comely maiden has to do to enter is to notify myself, JOHN FAULKS, or FIONA MOYES (we both live in Burton Hall) and find a society to which she belongs which will sponsor her. (Of course, knowing what shy creatures our Uni beauties are, I quite realise that probably a club or society will be the ones to do the approaching. If this is the case, it is hoped that the lucky lass will take advantage of this chance to help W.U.S.)

The Quest is being run to raise money for W.U.S., and the candidates are required to do this. The means are left to the imagination of the entrant, the amount being \$20. The qualifying amount has been low again to enable all societies and clubs to take part.

Any sum in excess of \$20, raised by a candidate, will of course be much appreciated by W.U.S. and there will be a substantial prize for Miss W.U.S.—the girl who raises the most money. Noah's restaurant have agreed to give a dinner for two and it is hoped that one of Canberra's hairdressers will give a free hair-do.

A number of clubs and societies have promised to put in an entrant or are considering it. These include all the halls of residence, the debating society, the photography group, the Law society and the S.C.M. It is hoped that no club or society will want to be in the small minority unable to find an entrant or with insufficient enthusiasm to raise the necessary entrant fee.

## Youth being served well?

### POLITICAL CLUBS

With a bare quorum of 11 members present, the last S.R.C. meeting of 1st term considered the clubs and societies grants for 1967.

President, Alan Brooks had just returned from a Conference of all Universities in N.S.W. held at Newcastle, and reported that at Monash, Melbourne and Sydney, no political clubs were affiliated to the Students' Associations there. He suggested A.N.U. follow suit and sever connections with the Liberal and Labor Clubs. There was a storm of protest around the table and it was argued that there would then be no justification for affiliating with any of the religious societies—S.C.M., E.U., and the Newman Society—as these represented views just as sectional and dogmatic as any of the political clubs. (The matter was dropped when Brooks, realising there was little support for the idea, said he had only wanted to see the reactions of the S.R.C.—which, he pointed out, were very interesting.)

### S.R.C. FUNDS FOR GROG

Another controversial issue was the question of whether the S.R.C. should condone the principle of "free think, free drink" apparently adopted as the platform of clubs such as the Freethinkers and Bacchanalian Society. It appears that some hard drinkers had run out of money during the last year and, on the pretext of forcing "intellectual" grog, managed to squander students' money. Their grants for 1967 were with-

held until investigation into their activities had been conducted.

**PROMETHEUS**  
Adrian Falk and Julie O'Brien were elected co-editors of the 1967 Prometheus and their plans promise a magazine of excellent quality.

**AMNESTY DAY**  
Russell Miller was appointed Amnesty Day Director—to arrange sport and dancing and lectures with the cadets at Duntroon.

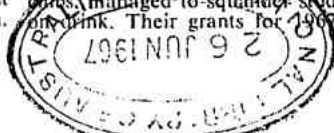
Liberal Club President, Mitchell suggested the cadets wear full battle dress on the campus to remind long-haired, unwashed, unkempt university students of their duties, but Chris Blaxland said "When in Rome do" and the matter was shelved.

Also—

1. It was decided to send 100 Woronis each issue to Papua/New Guinea University to establish contact with it.

2. A committee was formed to investigate problems associated with W.U.S. and O.S. Scholarships. Students with any grievances over these are being urged to approach the Committee members—Brooks, Barnes, La Bis, Colman, C/o. S.R.C. Office—to enable them to compile a comprehensive report for the Scholarships Committee.

3. Student discipline was discussed at the Newcastle Regional Conference, and it seems A.N.U. has better relations with its Administration than any other student body in N.S.W.



# WORONI



## Letters

### Flick Men

The decision of the S.R.C. to withhold grants to the Bacchanalian Society and the Freethinkers pending investigation of their past activities and future programmes is a step in the right direction. In the past, the money of the student body has been used to subsidise the bibulous proclivities of a minority of dullards. Whatever the role of the S.R.C.—sponsored clubs and societies, they ought not to exist to serve the whims of parasites whose existence contributes less than nothing, not even entertainment, to the life of the campus.

### Shortsighted Colonialists

Seventy-six cents is the price of one meal. Its also the extent of the weekly raise (before tax) given to Local Officers of the Papua and New Guinea Administration. What is important is not the microscopic nature of the increase (from \$400 to \$480 per year base salary rate) but its method of determination.

It has been suggested that it was geared to the annual rate of export increase for the Territory. Its difficult to find any alternative to this—there certainly seems no connection with rises in the cost of living, with what an expatriate would get if he performed the same functions, or with bargaining based on conciliation. Nor with what Mr. Barnes, Minister for Territories, chooses to call "justice". Exports rates have no direct influence upon salaries for Australians, neither here nor in the Territory, but the impression is left that anything will serve as a criterion in deciding what to give the indigenes. If Australia is committed to paying as little as it can get away with to its indigenous employees, it is at the same time committed to increasing the fund of racial tension.

### Culture ?

At a Special General Meeting of the S.R.C. (coming soon!) students will be urged to amend its Constitution. The purpose of the alteration will be to empower the S.R.C. to annually reserve a percentage of its income to create an art fund, the money thus set aside to be tripled by the Administration. Beyond the empty bombast of its paternalistic progenitor, the "Gascoigne Plan for Greater Art in the University" contains a set of imaginative proposals.

But before rejecting out of hand this attempt "to bring culture to the savages" (that means you), or embracing it in an excess of aesthetic ecstasy, students are advised to seriously consider whether it fits in with how they think the S.R.C. ought to employ their money in this well-endowed institution.

### A YES Victory - So What?

The near 90 per cent 'yes' response to the Aboriginal census referendum is a pleasant piece of P.R. for international consumption. It might be little else. As it stands, it only means that the same facts and figures that are periodically gathered from white Australians will be gathered from the hitherto-forgotten minority. Whether it will mean anything else depends upon what action the Commonwealth Government will take now it has the responsibility in this crucial area of social reform.

There is no doubt that certain problems need urgent attention. There needs to be rational approach to legal rights to replace laws which vary from state to state in degrees of oppression and anachronism. Housing, employment and education are other, more visible symptoms of the present situation. Increased and more effective consultation with representatives of the aborigines should replace the sort of paternalism which has lead in some states, notably Queensland, to state powers reminiscent of a concentration camp mentality.

To act effectively, the Commonwealth must not be content to "fill in the gaps" between state government legislation, but must embark on a broad-based programme and create Federal machinery to implement it. This will require imagination and effort. Those who take comfort in the referendum results might reflect upon the difficulties involved in extracting such qualities from the Federal Government.

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Sir,

In the October 1966 issue of Milpera I expressed several views relating to the third report of the Australian Universities Commission and overseas students in general at ANU. In my article I stated that "the number of sponsored students has grown from 1146 in 1962 to 1664 in 1965—an increase of 45.2 per cent—most of whom come under the Colombo Plan Scholarship Scheme". Approximately 10% of University students are from overseas—in fact the number of private overseas students in Australia out number those under the various schemes by about ten to one. Mr. B. H. Kura in his letter to Woroni (13th April) states that my promise that "the Colombo Scholarship Scheme has failed through lack of money to give those Asian Students who most need it the chance to under-take study in Australia" is all wrong yet earlier in his letter he says that "the bulk of private students are being supported by families who find it extremely difficult to save enough for their child's education". As the award of these scholarships is primarily based on academic attainment surely the fact that 90% of those who qualify to attend Australian Universities are supported by impoverished families is strong evidence that the governments concerned are not fully advising the advantages scholarships offer. A similar percentage of scholarships as that given by the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme to the total number of students in Australia would demonstrate the governments sincerity.

Senator Gorion announced that "there was a possibility of the introduction of quotas for overseas students at several Australian Universities (over and above the existing general quotas)—in other words the government would set a limit on certain Universities to accept overseas students qualified for entering and thus forcing them to choose other Universities.

While being well aware that Colombo Plan students are perennially reminded that they must refrain from engaging in political activities this does not prevent them and the remaining 90% from "presenting their views in Woroni and elsewhere so that students can gain a clearer understanding of their culture, country, problems, literature etc. I repeat, that after four years at A.N.U. I gained the expression that there is a lack of communication between overseas student opinion and the general student body. This is unlike overseas students at other Universities, who frequently make available contributions to their local student paper and the S.R.L. Milperra was an excellent start in 1966 and perhaps a wider horizon in 1967 could change many misconceptions.

—GRAEME BLOOMFIELD

Sir,

As another recent traveller to India, I feel some modifications should be made to Miss Conybeare's articles in the last edition of Woroni, because they contain certain imputations (probably unintentionally) of social conditions which are not, in my view, typical.

Deformities certainly exist in India on a large scale, but one cannot say, or reliably infer, that they are purposeful. Deliberate maiming has occasionally occurred, but it should be stressed that such are isolated cases. Indians are not callous and indifferent, as the story about a man who was injured during a train journey would suggest. Grave concern and horror was shown by the Indian people when this accident occurred. The predominant mood was one of shock and concern for the victim. I would also like to dispute the implication of coercion regarding arranged marriages. It is not a question that marriages "must and will work", but is bound up with a far more complex notion of ethics: in India there is greater concern than in the West with duties and obligations rather than of rights. Religious considerations of various kinds play a vital part in marriages and Hindus are extremely religious people.

On the Hindu attitude towards other religious groups, it seems to me that a great degree of tolerance exists. The attitude towards Christians is sociological, but the attitude towards Sikhs is no more significant, in my view, than that displayed between various regional loyalties. A Bengali is a Bengali, as a Sikh is a Sikh. The South feels to some extent, a different identity to the North. The Punjabi may not feel an identity with a Maharashtrian, or a Bengali, and so on, but the Sikhs are in no way exposed to special or differing condemnation. It merely points to the fact that regional differences are strong and continue to exist, and is bound up with all sorts of cultural factors.

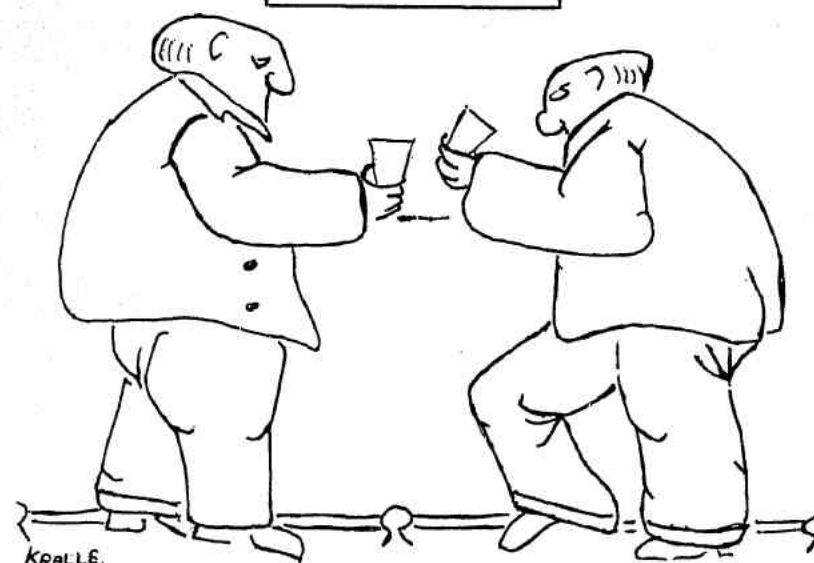
While not denying that hostility is, in certain circumstances, manifested against Hindus, I was singularly impressed by the absence of "open hostility towards Muslims". India and the Moslems appear largely to have mutually accommodated themselves to each other's existence, except for occasions when social, political or economic circumstances cause a flare-up of differences.

It is debatable whether in Kerala Christians fear "radical social changes and perhaps violence" in the near future. There has, in fact, been a loss of support for the Congress party on the part of Christian communities—a fact which does not lend weight to "fear".

Finally, I would be most happy if peasants even possessed chickens. It might suggest that they are better off than they in fact are, and could afford, not only to eat sufficient for their needs, but also to afford the luxury of third-class travel on the Indian railways.

—SALLY RAY

### MEMBERS' BAR



Sen : 90% for the Aboriginal vote ... suppose that means we'll have to do something ...

MHR : ... no need to be too hasty though ...



THE UNION

The first year of the Union was one in which the Union suffered many growing pains. The heavy capital expenditure, the fact that the students in 1965 were in fact subsidizing future users of the Union, complaints about the price of the food and its quality all added to a feeling of dissatisfaction with the Union.

The mood of the time was apathy captured in choice examples of graffiti in the men's toilet. An anonymous author had scrawled "Hang de Toth", to which, another hand, had been added "No! No! Make him eat a Union Pie!"

Despite this feeling, no great outcry was raised when the Union fees were raised at the beginning of 1966, and again at the beginning of this year.

Why have these rises been imposed, and how is this money being spent?

From Union expenditure figures readily available it can be seen that salaries, cleaning and light and power costs account for well over two-thirds of the total expenditure.

The question of the level of staffing is a complicated one, and indeed, students complain of lack of staff at some peak periods. Except for possibly slight reduction of staff, these overheads are fixed, regardless of services provided. In addition, the salary of the Union Secretary is paid by the University, reducing the Union's cost by over \$5,000.

Some members of the Union feel that in view of the quite considerable Union fees they pay, they should be able to obtain heavily subsidized meals. This is an unrealistic view which disregards the overall costs. The high basic costs are, in fact, indirect subsidies on catering, but it has always been the policy of the Board of Management that its trading activities should be conducted along sound business lines, and should make little or no loss.

The 1967 Union Budget allows, in the Income and Expenditure Account, for a total income of \$46,350 and an expenditure of \$39,750, resulting in a surplus of \$6,600. No provision has been made for a trading loss.

In the Capital Account, the total income budgeted for is \$32,149. From this, an expenditure of \$28,063 (the major part of this being for the Union Cellar project), leaving a balance of \$4,086.

After the last few years of accelerated expansion, the next few years will be a period of consolidation for the Union, prior to the construction of the second stage of the Union. A few of the factors which have resulted in a fairly high level of Union Fees at the A.N.U. have been indicated. The allocation of priorities between groups of expenditure is, however, a policy decision which all Union members can influence, through representations to members of the Union Board and participation at general meetings of the Union.

(to be continued next issue)

Q.1. Total Budget of University?  
A.1. Recurrent Expenditure: (Other than expenditure from private grants):

|      |              |
|------|--------------|
| 1967 | \$15,565,000 |
| 1968 | \$17,480,000 |

Q.2. Does the present Commonwealth Government grant for the coming triennium mean that there will be less per capita expenditure on students in that University?

A.2. Per Capita Recurrent Cost Per Student - S.G.S. Expenditure and Students Only:

|                   |        |        |        |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cost per Student— | 1966   | 1967   | 1968   | 1969   |
|                   | \$1333 | \$1368 | \$1228 | \$1252 |

Q.3. Staffing: Will there be a significant slowing down in expansion of staff?

A.3. The staff : student ratio in the School of General Studies has been increasing since the School was established in 1960 and gradually approaching the overall Australian figure of 1:10.5.

In 1961 the staff : student ratio in the School was 1:6.2, in 1964 it was 1:8.0, and in 1966 it was 1:8.6.

The Australian Universities Commission has set a target staff : student ratio of 1:9.6 in 1968 and 1:10.1 in 1969. Planning in the School for 1968 and 1969 is being shaped so that these target ratios will be achieved but this will be possible only by introducing economies.

These economies will be made principally in the area of new developments but this is not to say that there will be no new developments in academic departments of the School during this period.

Although it is disappointing that these economies must be introduced it is not surprising that the School, having passed through its initial period of major development and expansion is now expected by the Australian Universities Commission to consolidate and bring its staff : student ratio more closely up to that of established universities.

Nevertheless, the School looks forward to a period of further expansion in the 1970-1972 triennium.

Q.4. Site development e.g., Sullivan's Creek. How much will the bill be for the Sullivan's Creek project?

|                          |       |           |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Cost in 1964-1966        | ..... | \$145,000 |
| Expected cost in 1967-69 | ..... | \$ 10,000 |

Q.5. Who decides how the money is divided up between the Institute of the School of General Studies?

A.5. The requests to the Australian Universities Commission are decided by Council after advice from the Vice-Chancellor and the Finance Committee. The Vice-Chancellor consults his Budget Advisers who comprise the Directors and Deans of Research Schools and Faculties within the University together with other principal officers, and a University-based proposal is put forward to the Universities Commission. The Commission then recommends to the Government and the Government's decisions are made known to the University by direct approval of capital projects; by allocation of funds for research equipment between the Institute and the School of General Studies; and in respect of other recurrent expenses by a lump sum grant. The break-up of the lump sum grant is in real terms already indicated by the submission made to the Government. In the present triennium the Government had laid down certain maximum staffing rates for the School of General Studies and has indicated that its approvals include major new activities such as the Research School of Biological Sciences.

The first of two articles which examine compulsory fees for student activities and how these are spent. This article compares fees at the A.N.U. with those in other universities, and deals with the finances of the University Union. The next article will look at the finances of the Students' Association and the Sports Union. The author, John Yocklunn, who is the undergraduate representative on the University Council, has held some of the top student offices in the A.N.U., and was elected in 1964 as an Honorary Life Member of the A.N.U. Students' Association.

When students enrol at the beginning of the year, they are often surprised at the compulsory fees to students bodies which they are required to pay, in addition to their lecture fees, and wonder what happens to these fees.

At present the fees for student bodies in the Australian National University amount to \$32 for full-time students (University Union fee \$20, Students' Association fee \$6 and Sports Union \$6), and \$24 for part-time students, who pay a reduced Union fee of \$12. In addition, new students pay an entrance fee of \$11 to the Union.

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

How do these fees compare with those in other universities? Table 1 shows compulsory fees for student activities in most of the Australian universities. Due to the different student organisations, such as the absence of a separate Union or a separate sports body in some universities, a detailed comparison cannot be made.

However, the total fee paid in each institution can be compared with some degree of validity, since student activities in Australian universities tend to differ in degree, rather than in their basic nature.

From this table, it can be seen that, in relation to other universities, the fees at the A.N.U. occupy a median position.

It is interesting to note that Perth and Adelaide have a comparatively low cost of living while Canberra, with possibly the highest cost of living in Australia, compares favourably with most of the universities in the eastern part of Australia.

Apart from the actual fee charged, it is relevant to look at student numbers, since this determines the total income of the student bodies.

The student body of the A.N.U., which is one of the smallest Australian Universities, receives a relatively small amount as far as total revenue from student fees are concerned. Yet quite a few enterprises, such as catering and the publication of a student newspaper, require a minimum level of expenditure, regardless of the number of students. In fact, the higher the number of students, the smaller the per capita cost of some of these undertakings.

GROWTH & EXPENDITURE

Another factor in considering student fees is the rate of growth of student enrolments.

Apart from Monash University, the undergraduate enrolments of the Canberra University College/A.N.U. have grown at the highest rate. This dramatic rate of growth has placed unforeseen demands for student facilities and services, which had to be financed by increases in fees.

Students who have been in Canberra the last five years will have also noted a growth in the range and number of student activities available here.

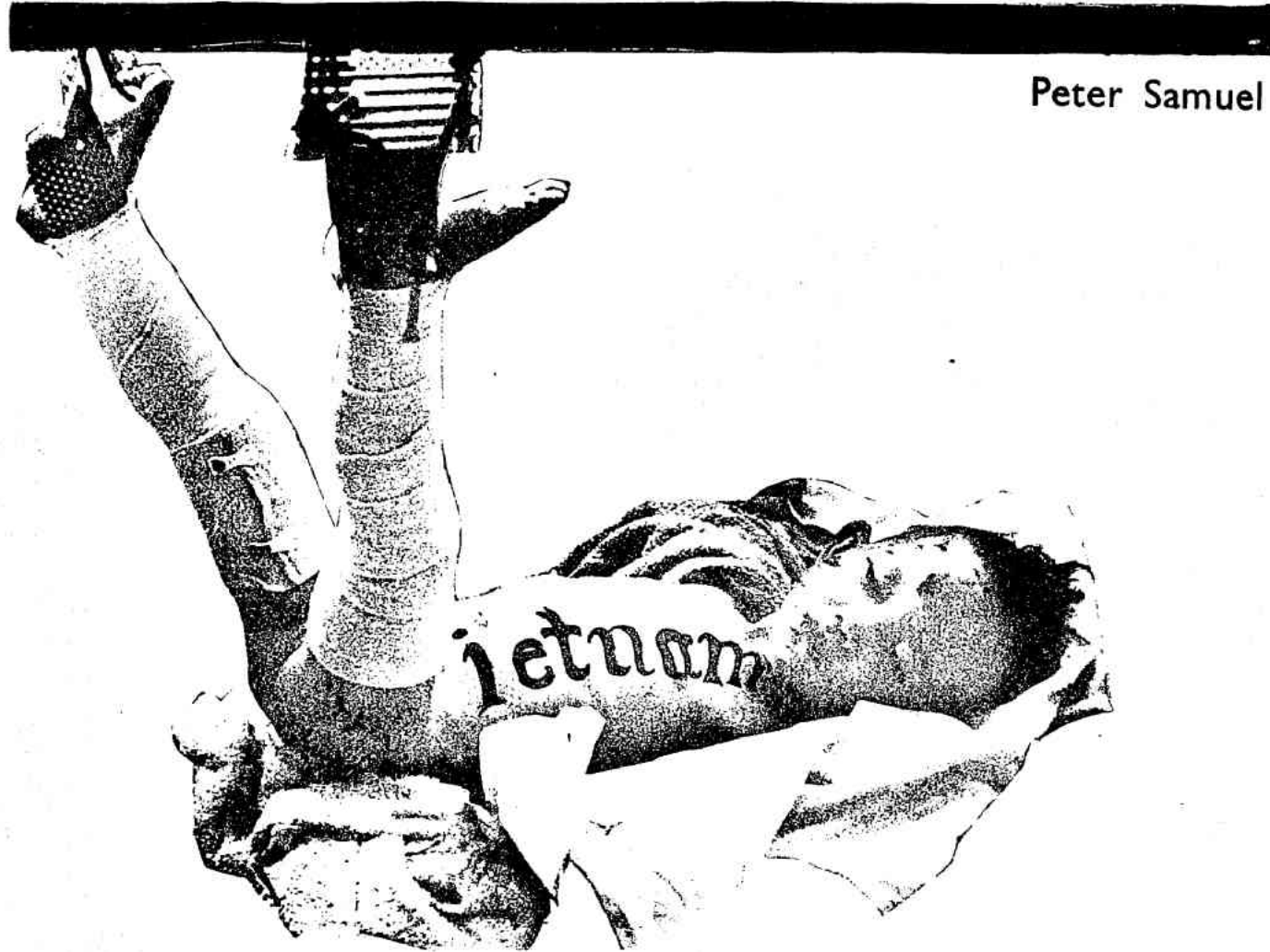
This attempt to establish needed facilities in a very short time, instead of gradual development over a number of years as in the case of the older universities, has meant large investments over a brief period by the three main student bodies, and consequently a fairly high level of fees.

TABLE 1 - STUDENT FEES AT SOME AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

| University  | Union      |            | S. R. C. |               | TOTAL               |                     |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|             | (or equiv) | (or equiv) | Sports   | Miscellaneous | (re-enrolment)      | Entrance            |
| ADELAIDE    | -          | -          | -        | -             | 27.00(a)            | -                   |
| A. N. U.    | 20.00      | 6.00       | 6.00     | -             | 32.00               | 11.00               |
| NEW ENGLAND | 14.00      | 8.00       | 12.00    | -             | 34.00               | 10.00               |
| N. S. W.    | 12.00      | 4.00       | 2.00     | 10.00         | 28.00               | -                   |
| MELBOURNE   | 18.00      | 3.30       | 9.00     | -             | 30.30               | 15.00               |
| MONASH      | -          | -          | -        | -             | 42.00(a)            | -                   |
| SYDNEY      | 20.00      | 4.00       | 12.00    | -             | 36.00               | 20.00               |
| TASMANIA    | -          | -          | 9.00     | 20.00         | 29.00(a)            | -                   |
| W. A.       | -          | -          | -        | -             | 27.00 - 31.00(a)(b) | 27.00 - 31.00(a)(b) |

Notes : (a) A total annual fee is charged. (b) Law and Dental Science \$ 31, Engineering \$ 29, Other Faculties \$ 27

\* \* \*



Peter Samuel

The most striking thing is that this is not just a guerilla war. It is a struggle at every level of the power spectrum. Most people in Australia seem to speak of it as if it was only a guerilla war. The stereotyped way of picturing this is as follows—the blokes we are fighting are straw hatted peasants, fulltime peasants who till their fields by day with weapons buried in their hay stacks, who come out at night to ambush an army patrol, kill government officials or join a band to overrun an army outpost. The more romantic in the west see the Viet Cong as bands of twentieth century Robin Hoods, sallying off from time to time to do a bit of rough justice for their beloved people. This view has great vogue in the Labor Party in Federal Parliaments: in the last session for instance a Mr. Bert James said that we were fighting people in Vietnam armed only with bows and arrows, which really rounded off the picture.

But the general stereotype theme is that we are up against an enemy who knows his terrain intimately, knows the people deeply and indeed, is of the people. It should be said that like every stereotype myth this does have grains of truth in it. There are guerillas, and plenty of them still, and the war was once predominantly a guerilla war. But the fact of the matter is that at the moment the primary problem for allied forces are not guerillas but regular full time professional foot soldiers. There are 120,000 of these. Most of them are drafted, like regular armies anywhere are drafted. They are in the Viet Cong army because they happened to be in a communist administered area and happened to be of draftable age. They are equipped with sophisticated personal armaments. They are backed up by a complex logistical support system. And they have hospitals and even rest and recuperation centres. Even though they don't make it to Bangkok or Hong Kong or Tokyo they make good use of old French mountain retreats and seaside resorts and occasionally into Cambodia or Laos. They fight mainly in the highlands of central Vietnam and they are not fish in the local sea of people, to use Mao's strategic slogan. They are mainly boys conscripted from the heavily populated delta regions—from the southern Mekong delta or the

northern Red River delta. 70,000 are reckoned to be southern and 60,000 northern; at least 50,000 are members of the regular army of North Vietnam. These people are villagers certainly but they come from delta villages in among paddy fields and to them the jungles and mountains in which they fight are quite alien. The country is different; the local people look and speak differently. I make this point for two reasons. The organisation of the war belies the romantic interpretation of it as a people's war, as a war waged by local discontented peasants, or for that matter by a great mass of deeply motivated ideologues. Most of the members of the Viet Cong army are in that army because they happened to be drafted, just like most people of other armies at other times. Social pressures, administrative fiat, sometimes sheer gunpoint persuasion, are the main means of recruitment. Indoctrination and ideological moulding mostly follow induction as a justification for compulsion, discipline and ruthlessness, rather than preceding it as a motivation for joining. When you read of battles in Vietnam these days it is primarily these people who are involved. It is they who lay ambushes, make hit-and-run attacks on government outposts or military bases. It was they who threatened to smash the South Vietnamese forces in the period of instability following the overthrow of Diem. It is they who make

travel in large parts of the country unsafe, who prevent the government from operating, and who provide the guerilla force with a degree of support and security. Now there are guerillas, somewhat akin to the stereotype. These are the part-timers who operate around their homelace. Only their officers and political cadres are likely to be northerners. These are reckoned to number about 150,000. They take part in small-scale violence—assassinations, sniping—and political work; and they will guide and support mainforce units in the area. But their role is now completely subsidiary, and they are relatively inactive. The better guerillas of earlier days have become leaders in the regular army ranks, and the remaining guerilla force is much less formidable than before. Beyond this is the non-military organisation; the Party (People's Revolutionary Party) with 100,000 members, 40,000 cadres (half of whom are northerners and most of the rest trained). These are the elitists who combine administration and activism, who provide the organisational links between the various military and political aspects of the struggle. About 300,000 people belong to the National Liberation Front, the front political organisation for the PRP, and this is probably a fair measure of active enthusiastic popular support for the communist movement. Estimates of the number who on balance "sympathise" with the cause vary between 10 and 15 percent of the population, or between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. These figures tally with estimates of the response by the people to Viet Cong calls for mass street demonstrations, boycott of elections, strikes and so on. It is quite clear anyway that the communists in South Vietnam have considerably less mass popular support than Hitler had in Germany of the 1930s, or the fascists had in Tojo's Japan, or the Castroites. The communist strength lies mainly in organization; as explained quite exhaustively in Douglas Pike's authoritative book "Viet Cong". As far as control of people is concerned there is relatively little disagreement in Vietnam. Of the population of 16 million a little over half, say 9 million, are under government administration, and fairly secure from the Viet Cong, not troubled in any systematic or continuous way by their agents. 25 per cent of the population (4 million) are under communist administration, the NLF ruling at least by night and to a great extent by day also. That leaves about 3 million or 20 per cent classifiable as a twilight zone where neither side has security, where the government may have—to use an especially appropriate word—a skeleton administration, to tax, provide schooling, agricultural extension etc., but only at the cost of a great number of assassinations. The communists confine themselves to taxation, conscription, terror and agitation—and are unable to provide any constructive governmental services. There is very little disagreement about these figures. Officials, both American and Vietnamese of varying degrees of hopefulness about the outcome of the war, and journalists of every shade of opinion, seem to confirm them as being accurate within reasonable limits. The best confirmation came in captured Viet Cong documents early this year. They showed that the communist assessment is similar. That is a static picture of the situation of the enemy. What of the changes and trends? During 1966 the numbers of communist troops increased from 230,000 to 280,000,

though most of the increase was in the first half of the year. For the moment it appears that their numbers are about static, edging up still just a little probably. But this apparently static force is the result of a balancing of massive inflows. For what the statistics are worth it seems that losses through battle casualties number 70,000 a year and losses through desertion, disease and retirement are about 60,000 — totalling 130,000; balanced by infiltration from the north at a rate of 80,000 and conscription in communist held areas of South Vietnam of about 50,000. This year it seems that the whole process has accelerated. Losses in battle are up above the figures quoted and desertions have doubled over the 1966 level. 5,000 to 6,000 a month are leaving the Viet Cong under the Chieu Hoi or amnesty arrangements. On the other hand infiltration and conscription are being stepped up too. There are now reports of bulldozers being used to build roads into the south, and units of brigade size have moved right across the border in what is virtually a Korean style invasion into Quang Tri province. The whole pace of the war is accelerating. This is because the Americans and Koreans have embarked on a series of offensive sweeps of the main jungle strongholds where the big Viet Cong mainforce units are based. Allied forces of course continue to grow. The GVN is expanding its forces to around the 600,000 mark, the Americans to 480,000, and the Koreans by another division. Techniques of warfare are constantly being improved, and air support is growing. The result of this is that for the past year the communist forces have been in a strategic dilemma. They have in their military structure advanced to Stage Three of revolutionary warfare — a la the Giap-Mao model, to the stage of general militarisation of the struggle with conventional forces. And yet they are unable to mount Stage Three operations — offensive large unit attacks on major installations, using human-wave assault tactics to over-run and hold provincial capital cities and major military posts. They are geared for big offensive but they cannot make them because they are faced with superior numbers and fearfully overwhelming firepower. Militarily they are out of gear. This has massive effects on morale. People speak of President Johnson's "credibility gap" in the United States. It is nothing compared with the communists' credibility gap in Viet Nam. In late 1964 they predicted victory in 1965; in 1965 they spoke of victory in 1967 and now they speak only of protracted war and of victory as being "historically inevitable". Their morale problem is becoming quite critical. Viet Cong documents provide plentiful evidence of their doctrinal and psychological problems. Desertion at the rate of one man in fifty each month is the result. In terms of population control the communists lost heavily last year. By their own admission they lost administrative control over one million people, a 25 per cent loss. The Government meanwhile has achieved a great deal. It now has in process two programs to deal with communist activity at the lower ends of the violence scale. Revolutionary Development teams of cadres are now moving into villages to undermine political support for the Viet Cong by concentrated efforts to alleviate popular grievances, and provide government services for the peasant. Civic action is really getting under way with a streamlined American administrative structure which keys in with

the Vietnamese governmental structure. A police field force built up by an Australian Colonel Serong is tackling the communist organisational infrastructure and the guerilla side of the war. Democracy at all levels has been improved. There have been elections for village councils and province councils, and in September there will be elections for a national parliament, a president and for province chiefs. Under a new constitution and a more liberal atmosphere government institutions are steadily becoming more representative and therefore more popular. Progress in countering corruption and improving administrative efficiency has been slower but there has been progress of sorts. The two notoriously corrupt members of cabinet—Quang and Co.—were sacked in the course of the year. Progress on social welfare, refugees and land reform is also slow. No progress is being made, yet in urban renewal and there is little planning for the reconstruction. Economic development has to wait until the war ends, though the country is in the process of getting an excellent transport and communications system as a result of military logistics needs. However, summing up, the movement is clearly towards a western victory. The communists have to put their faith miraculous, completely unforeseeable western set backs or resort to the mythology of protracted warfare, and rely on a failure of will on the part of allied nations aiding the Saigon Government. In Vietnam, talk of a coalition government is generally brushed aside with a cynical laugh. Neither side would have a bar of it. Southerners are well aware of what happened to the first coalition government in Vietnam—the so-called Government of National Unity and Resistance formed in 1946 in Hanoi in which not only liberals and conservatives but socialists and independents were systematically repressed and exterminated by Ho Chi Minh's gestapo squads. They know of the Socialist Worker's Party leader, Phan Van Hum having been shot, and Ngo Dinh Quoi having been buried alive. They know that leaders and key personnel of the Trotskyist Struggle Group, the Constitutionalist Party, the National Independence Party and others were also executed or simply disappeared. It comes as no surprise to South Vietnamese, indeed it is taken for granted, that coalition government would mean the same process if permitted in Saigon. And so it is out of the question as far as the Saigonese are concerned. The communists also have reservations. The thirty odd peace initiative, plus repeated concessions by the Americans prove, that for the moment the communists are not interested in negotiations. They see only losses in negotiating from their present position of weakness and see no way forward but more of what they have been trying—invasion across the DMZ, progressive introduction of sophisticated Russian hardware, harassment of allied bases, guerilla attacks on civilian revolutionary development workers, plus a massive propaganda offensive to undermine the American will to stay it out. They rely most on the last, on fuelling the peace movements of the west to turn defeat on the battlefield and among the people of Vietnam into victory in Washington. All the objective evidence is that this is a delusion. The protesters and the peace movement are not influencing policy, because they simply do not have the numbers. In the U.S. dissatisfaction with President Johnson's policies is more a criticism of his administration's dovishness than of his hawk-



ishness. People who want him to de-emphasise concessions and peace initiatives and increase the pressure outnumber at least three to two those who wish for a softer line. Pressures for a harder line increase as each Gallup poll to a long war, so they will not easily be disheartened. (See Louis Harris poll, Newsweek 27.2.67). The protesters of the west, far from attacking President Johnson and frothing at the mouth over his policies, should recognise that in the real political spectrum he is very much a dove. The middle-of-the-roads in America are people like Walt Rostow, Rusk, Nixon, Westmoreland, who want to loose many of the present restraints on the application of American military power in Vietnam. The war looks like being an increasingly bloody slogging match. The communists look like escalating the struggle through invading right across the frontier on the 17th parallel; their firepower will probably be increased with Russian rockets and increasing numbers of their units will get artillery. On our side troop numbers will be raised again; sometime I would think the South Vietnamese Government will call on Taiwan for combat troops, and they have some 500,000 excellent troops to draw on. The Americans can do a great deal more bombing yet; so far they have kept many tempting targets "off limits". Ground activity in Laos and the blockading of Haiphong harbor are also quite likely. Tactical nuclear weapons and shortage missiles could be used. Meanwhile conventional military technology is being developed very rapidly in the U.S. with a complete new range of gadgets which detect personnel by sound and heat etc. . . . Faster firing lighter personal weapons are also on the way. All this growing potential capacity for violence and the likelihood that it will be employed is terrible. But what is to be done? The Saigon Government and the Americans have made all the concessions that can reasonably and safely be made in view of their objectives. A most extraordinary variety of people have tried to get the North to talk peace. But they want the war to go on, and so it must. The people who simply protest from time to time, whether by simpliminded banners or ridiculous petitions or pronouncements

are bashing their heads against a brick wall. They are entitled to the psychological satisfaction of that exercise, but before proclaiming their selfrighteousness, sincerity and goodwill they might consider the effect of what they do. What are the consequences of mindless, unreal protesting against western policy? The Americans and the South Vietnamese have done all their bugging. They are in too strong a position to turn back now. Protesting merely has the effect of feeding communist delusions about the weakness of western will. It encourages them to continue the war and make it one of psychological attrition. Protests are mere gestures. Morality is a matter of consequences not of gestures. People must be judged by what they do not by the fervor or sincerity with which they go about it. Paradoxical though it might seem to some, the people who simplimindedly call for peace—the peacemongers—are often the greatest promoters of war. It is pretty generally accepted that the blood and suffering of thirty odd million people killed in World War Two lies at the hands of isolationists and peacemongers in the west. They were, like the protractors of today, mostly goodwill. But they were stupid. There is a great lesson there. It is right of course—as religious leaders say—that we must constantly re-examine the issues in this war and ask how morality can best be served. It seems clearer than ever to me that morality is best served by seeing this thing through, while insisting that unnecessary violence is minimised. I believe that we are supporting a society in Vietnam as good as most societies in this imperfect world. It is progressing rapidly in a direction which satisfies humanist aspirations. It is moving towards greater democracy and popular responsibility at every level of government. It is a government of young men, who care about social welfare and economic development and a better life for the ordinary man. The alternative is incomparably bad—a bleak, brutal orwellian party state by aging mandarins. It is a society moving precisely nowhere.



# CHINA

FRANCES MICHAELIS



One of the most important events in the world today is the Cultural Revolution in China. It is not easy to understand this upheaval of nearly a quarter of the world's population.

The Chinese explain they had a political revolution in 1949, an economic revolution in 1958 and now a cultural revolution. Liberation—as the Chinese call it—in 1949 meant that the old feudal society with its exploitation of peasants and workers was overthrown. Bourgeois ideas appeared to have been overthrown, along with the attitudes of the landlords, capitalists and imperialists. China was ready, it seemed, to march forward to inevitable socialist victory.

So why the sudden upheaval in mid 1966? This is a crucial time—the oldest Chinese leaders are veterans of the long march period, the next generation knew the terrors of Japanese occupation, whilst the youngest generation are able to reap the benefits of their parents' toil, and know comparatively no hardship. Material conditions had improved considerably compared with pre 1949. But has socialist morality developed?

By mid 1966, bourgeois ideas had been widely spread by intellectuals and some high-up Communist party members. Red Guards at Peking University told me of discrimination against students from peasant and worker families seeking entry to Peking University, as compared with those from middle class backgrounds.

To Mao Tse-tung and many other leading Communists it seemed, that people were becoming pre-occupied with material things and were not prepared to selflessly serve the people (i.e., the public interest), or morally support the newly emerging countries. Some Communist Party cadres and authorities were considering their own good rather than that of the people in making decisions. What was needed was a two sided approach: educate everyone in Marxist Lennist theory and its applications to their own lives and encourage large scale criticism of "the handful of authorities who are taking the capitalist road".

The Chinese claim the Russians failed to have a cultural revolution to win the minds of the people to proletarian thinking and followed bourgeois ideas to re-establish themselves in the Soviet Union. This has led to revisionism and will lead to the eventual return of Capitalism they say. A cultural revolution is essential to safeguard socialism and establish a proletarian society—a society of workers and peasants.

The Red Guards have been established as the agents of Marxist-Lenin education. They have gone all over the countryside zealously spreading the teachings of Mao Tse tung, usually presented in the little red book of "Quotations from Chairman Mao". Many people have read widely in Mao Tse tung, though I think, they have not studied the original Marx and Lenin. (There is an analogy here with studying Physics — students learn from modern text books instead of reading the original papers by Newton and Einstein).

All China is studying, discussing and applying the teaching of Mao Tse tung in the fields, factories universities and trains. All China is singing songs in praise of socialism and Chairman Mao; "The East is Red" and "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman" ring out from radios, Red Guards, and loud speakers on trucks are out day and night. (To us it seems a bit much having Red Guards beating drums till 1.30 a.m. and starting again at 5 a.m.). To educate peasants emerging from illiteracy it is essential to have very simple concepts and slogans—the present line is that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are the enemies of the people of the world and must be opposed by true revolutionary action.

The Red Guards are aged from 10 to 25, an dall wear red armbands with their baggy blue pants and jackets. Boys have short hair and most girls have neatly cropped straight black hair though some still wear pigtails. Their behaviour I must confess, puts Australian teenagers to shame. They are orderly, disciplined and wait patiently for impossibly crowded buses. These youngsters welcome strangers with the traditional hand clapping. They stare in a friendly way and follow you in crowds out of sheer curiosity. You begin to feel like the Pied Piper! Many of them from the country have never seen a foreigner before.

Moral standards are high among the young as among all sections of the Chinese population. Drug taking and stealing have been completely eliminated.

Prostitution does not exist and pre-marital relations are unusual. The Red Guards drink very little. Few smoke or drop rubbish in the streets—hence the streets of all the large cities were spotless, despite their large intake of Red Guards. Peking, for example, has had two million Red Guards living in schools, offices and halls adding to its population of six million. However, the city remained orderly. With the



influx of extra people hygiene standards leave something to be desired, e.g., toilet facilities are stretched to the utmost and some are dirty. Very few young people have handkerchiefs, so nose blowing and spitting are still common in the streets.

On the long March in 1935 to 1936 Communist forces walked 6,000 harassed by the Kuomintang. The Red Guards are copying this example of endurance and walking long distances throughout the country. We met a group of them from Mongolia at the great wall near Peking. They had their Government issued quilts strapped to their backs and had travelled on foot 500 miles, spreading the teaching of Mao The tung.

Many of those who have not gone on long walks are working in factories or on communes. We met a cheerful group of them aged about 16, making noodles in a commune factory near Shanghai. All this is to enable these young people to see how China works and how the rest of the community lives, as well as help educate the peasants and workers in Marxism-Leninism.

Besides political education, there is a second aspect of the cultural revolution—tse extensive criticism at present of leading people. Almost all factory managers, Communist Party cadres and academic authorities have been under criticism—only Mao Tse-tung seems exempt. It must be stressed that the emphasis is on peaceful criticism—violence is scorned. The Chinese maintain you cannot kill a man's ideas with a gun—it is necessary for him to realise his errors, make a self-criticism and resolve to improve. Pen Chen, the Mayor of Peking, was not shot for his mistakes. He was dismissed from office and left at home to think about his "bad ways".

There are many methods of criticism—loud speakers on trucks, public meetings, leaflets tossed into the streets, and the well-known "big character posters". Most factories we visited were plastered with character posters. The walls lining the streets are covered with a mixture of them and quotations from Mao The-tung, along with hideous revolutionary posters in bright colours. The criticisms have delved into every aspect of Chinese life—from wages and education, policies to hair-dos and clothes. It is an enormous exercise in mass democracy as millions of people air their views freely in the streets. Many of the criticisms are wild and rumours unsubstantiated, but there will be time later for a sober assessment of their value.

The rebellious young Chinese express everything in revolutionary term NOT to be taken literally e.g. "Open fire on Chen Yi" does not mean to shoot him, but merely to criticise him. Violence is not accepted as a means in the cultural revolution.

Has education been abandoned in China? Are intellectuals forced to cart dung for the rest of their lives? For centuries manual labour was regarded as the lowest form of work. Some Chinese scholars grew their fingernails up to 23" long just to illustrate that they did none of these filthy tasks!

This attitude has had to change and to help it along, intellectuals are going to the countryside to work and live with the peasants.

From June-July, 1966, Chinese middle schools (high schools) and Universities will be closed for over a year. Before this the education system was based on the Russian, European and Classical Chinese systems. It was thus completely unsuited to a modern Socialist China. At present students and teachers are engaged in the cultural revolution but long discussions on the new education system have already begun. I feel the Chinese will devise something Chinese and quite different from anything else in the world. It is sure to include a period every year for all students to work as a peasant and worker.

Is there a cult of Maoism? Every visitor to China comes to realise that Mao Tse-tung occupies a unique position in China today—he is their "great leader and great teacher". Every Chinese peasant or worker will tell you of his miserable past—the poverty, disease and ignorance. It is due to socialism that he now has enough to eat, a tiny flat or house, warm clothes and steady job. How, he will say, could socialism have been achieved without the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao? It's the same story everywhere told in complete sincerity. It is impossible for many foreigners to appreciate the Chinese "love for Chairman Mao", particularly the tasteless plaster and porcelain busts of him being mass-produced in factories at present. It remains a fact of modern China. If it presents difficulties in the future it is the Chinese who will have to cope with them. At present this fervent desire to "act according to Chairman Mao's instructions" provides the driving force for modern China.

People outside China tend to misinterpret the present situation as a struggle for personal power. It is not like the struggle between Johnson and Goldwater where both have virtually the same policy. Politics in China is not the politics of individual fame and fortune but of whether China will follow a socialist or "revisionist" path. The leading men in China have different attitudes to those two paths. These supporters of Mao Tse-tung claim a 95% following but the revisionist 5% have gone into powerful positions and were gaining support.

While in Peking I saw about 10,000 people marching along in an orderly fashion demonstrating for "Support Vietnam". They waved "little red books" and shouted slogans on their way to a mass rally. In Shanghai, a city of 10 million people, a rumour claimed two people had been killed, but again, the city was orderly. This was at the time when the city was supposed to be the scene of bloody riots and mass hangings.

The most striking thing about the cultural revolution is that the Chinese have learned from the Russian violence of the '30s, and are undertaking a massive transformation of a socialist society with a minimum of physical violence.



It  
is  
never  
too  
dark!

## RAISE THE SEARCH!.



### UNIVERSITY TEACHING STANDARDS

One of the more insidious effects of the present financial freeze in universities is a further decline in teaching standards as a result of staff cuts. Although large numbers in the student body, combined with a situation such as that at Melbourne, bring about a lowering of standards through overwork, deletion of tutorials, and the general deterioration of staff-student contacts, there is a basic problem which will remain unsolved even with additional finance. It is for this reason that I said a further decline in standards. The basic problem lies in our paradoxical attitude to university teaching.

Whatever one's view of the function of the university in society, there is no doubt that at the undergraduate level, it does have a teaching function to perform. Why then are teaching staff engaged and promoted solely on the basis of their research qualifications?



The evidence for the deficiency in teaching standards lies in the Education Research Unit at Melbourne University which carries out research into departmental lecturing standards at the instigation of the department itself. So great is the demand for its services that its resources are overstrained, and it is in urgent need of expansion. (It is perhaps rather unfortunate that the Education Research Unit at present being set up at the I.A.S., is dealing with only theoretical and not practical issues.)

What is the history of student action on this field? The issue seems to be rather a mixed one:— In Tasmania in 1965 a survey was run, taking a random sample of the student population. The results were disappointing with only a 15% response rate. A similar fate overtook the *A.N.U. 1966 Survey* which only had a 29.6% response rate (i.e. 79 out of 250 circularized). This was particularly unfortunate, since results might have been used as a pilot study to indicate the need for a full scale investigation by a more detailed survey run either by the S.R.C. or by a university body.

On the other hand, the survey of student opinion run at Melbourne University had a high response rate (most faculties had a 75% reply), and threatened to become, at one stage, an explosive issue. Part of this may have been due to the nature of the questionnaires. This involved naming the lecturer, and then grading A—D (extremely high to extremely low) on a variety of factors, e.g. clarity of delivery, enthusiasm, organization, usefulness for exams. A space for further comment was also included. The results were then published, divided into subject headings, thus:— Miss . . . "Rated C due to poor writing and generally poor organization." Although this survey certainly fulfilled one of its aims, that is, informing lecturers of student opinion, its weakness

lies in the fact that, by presenting unvarnished truths in such a manner, with no indication of how the ratings were obtained, or what percentage of students actually gave low ratings, it would have alienated staff, rather than encouraged them to improve their lecturing ability.

Sydney University has not run a survey, but the Education and Welfare Committee there have been very successful in setting up a Staff-Student Seminar. It consists of forty to eighty members of staff meeting together regularly and discussing problems. In third term 1966 it prepared a report dealing with research done at Sydney University on educational problems, and found that this mainly concerned isolated studies dealing with failure rates. Through this committee representations were made to the Vice-Chancellor concerning the establishment of Research Units. However, the essential point to remember is that, since actual improvement must come from within the lecturing faculties themselves, it is prejudicial to all concerned if surveys are run by the students of the Melbourne pattern, whilst such negotiations are in progress, or the possibility of such negotiations is in sight.

Sue Barnes

### Poem

I buy words from the evangelist  
of the world  
in his G.H.Q. of the universe;  
I haven't heard a speaker  
like him.  
My prayers were sleepers  
rattling under the tracks to  
heaven  
until I listened.  
He travels light in a shining  
Lincoln  
with collection boxes  
and a celestial tent  
bigger than a cathedral.  
I hear, and am clothed in  
oral robes,  
and don't notice the attendants  
counting the take and bouncing  
the more fervid,  
drunk as I am, reeling to  
salvation.

Bernard Hardy

THE S. R. C. CALLS  
for applications for the  
Post of EDITOR of  
WORONI.

Applications close  
22nd. June, 1967.

THE  
UNION SHOP  
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LOWER GROUND FLOOR  
GIVES SPECIAL PRICES  
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Dissecting sets  
Drawing Sets  
Geological Hammers  
Greeting cards  
Books  
Writing Materials  
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Dry Cleaning  
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SECOND HAND  
BOOKS  
BOUGHT AND SOLD

FOR THAT AFTER-THEATRE SUPPER

THE BISTRO RESTAURANT

Australian and Continental Meals, Light Refreshments and Snacks  
The Bistro, in the same building as the Civic Theatre is open for  
your convenience 10 a.m. to 12 midnight daily

# NOW THE GREEN LIGHT?

# FILM:

conventions of the theatre and the novel. Although many may have seen his most important films before, attendance at this series is essential for those who consider the detailed critical analysis of an artist's works to be a worthwhile pursuit. Further, it is hoped that this season of films will be the starting point, from which an annual festival in Canberra may eventually be developed. Plans are being made at the moment to try and make a film at the beginning of the long vacation, for which we are holding a script writing competition within the University. Anyone with any technical knowledge in the field of film making, and who is interested in taking part in this project, can contact Richard Masterton-Smith at Bruce Hall.

We hope that you will enjoy and support by your attendance, the films being shown this term. No direct emphasis has been made on any particular country, period, or theme. Rather we have attempted to give you a varied selection of high quality films, aimed at stimulating an interest in the rich art of the cinema.



**THE EDITOR RESIGNS**

Following the recent S.R.C. resolution concerning the provision of a free place for an aboriginal student at this university, discussions with the National Abschol Director have reached the following conclusions:

1. That it would be preferable to carry out the venture in close co-ordination with Abschol, in view of the fact that aboriginal education is a national problem rather than a local one, and hence it is best to work with an overall view, taking into consideration developments in other states;
2. In approaching University Council for the provision of a free place, the following proposals were outlined:

- (i) The halls of residence should be approached for the provision of free accommodation;
- (ii) The S.R.C. and Abschol would provide a living allowance. (to cover pocket money, clothing, books and fares);
- (iii) Selection of the scholar would be dealt with by Abschol, which already has a selection procedure set up to deal with existing aboriginal scholarships.

Close co-ordinations with Abschol, in addition to advantages already mentioned, would also avoid the confusion and wastage which could result if every University were to set up its own scholarships, each with different requirements, the end project being a state of affairs where information was inaccessible to those bodies which most required it.

**THE S. R. C. CALLS**  
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At this stage in its history, the Film Group is about to 'bust out all over'. It has a larger committee than it has had for a long time and it is beginning to branch out from its most basic and essential function, that of regularly screening films which are not intended purely as a means for entertainment into wider spheres. In the second vacation the group will be host at the second Australian University Film Societies' Convention. To coincide with this convention there will be presented a season of films by Alain Resnais, the French director who, perhaps more than any other, has helped give birth to the film as a creative and expressive medium in its own right, independent of the

## UNIVERSITY COUNSELLING SERVICE CAREERS AND APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

For the convenience of final year students, the following employers of graduates will be conducting interviews in the University during the month of June

|   |           |  |
|---|-----------|--|
| Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd. | 15th June | Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Mathematics     |
| Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd.     | 20th June | Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Arts, Law       |
| Patent Office                           | 22nd June | Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biochemistry  |
| Department of Defence                   | 27th June | Economics, Arts, Oriental Studies, Mathematics |
| BALM Paints Ltd.                        | 29th June | Economics, Arts, Chemistry, Physics            |

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